SATURDAY, WAY 15, 1852.

ent to solves edt tot CONGRES tit al & The House of REPRESENTATIVES, on Thursday last adjourned over for three days to allow time for ventilating and cleaning the Hall for the Summer. Before the adjournment, on Wednesday, the Bill for a universal largess of the Public Domain to all landss comers was forced through by a vote of almost two to one; too large, it is true, but far less of a majority than had been anticipated. Who indeed but an obstanately brave man, in a body subject (as the House is) to biennial renovation, would dare to vote against a Bill which makes a donation from the Treasury—for that is the true end and effect of the Bill—to the amount of Hundreds of Millions of

Dollars, to persons whose poverty, from whatever cause arising is their only ground of title to it? To resist so apparently popular a measure, though demonstrably un unwise prodigality in itself, and so certain, as like effect follows like cause; to convent this Republic, sooner or later, into a despotism or an anarchy—against so popular a measure as this what but the stoutest nerves could enable any Representative of the People to stand up?

In times of danger to the Republic herete

have called to the People to "Look to the SENATE!" A crisis which is to determine the fate of the Rerelity we do non-near the distely of course, but
consequentially—is presented by the passage by the
House of Representatives of this Bill to strip the
Nation of the Domain which is the basis of its credit and its power; and that passage accomplished by turning its back on all the legitimate and important measures for the public good, which it has, as if systematically, neglected for the previous six months of the Session. This crisis appeals to the Senate with a greater solemnity than any that has ever heretofore arisen in the history of this Government. For who does not see that this Bill is but the entering wedge to further and total dispossession of the public domain? And who does not see that the public domain once exhausted by these gratuitous donations-the next thing in order will be the distribution of the landed property of land-owners among those who own none, or not enough to satisfy en, with all the conceits and consequences which follow in the train of such agrarian measures Those gentlemen who support this measure, we are satisfied, fear no such consequences. But he who has no latent apprehension of them must have read the history of the Republics of old with other eyes than ours, and in a sense entirely different from that in which they were understood by their ancestors, who, in framing the Government of this Republic, adapted its parts, and restricted its grants of power. with a determined purpose to guard it from the errors and corruptions which led to their downfall. We cannot conclude these few remarks without di-

recting the attention of our readers to the fact that a bill of this consequence was passed by a vote which shows that some seventy members were either absent, or, being present, did not vote upon the

DEBATE ON THE "DEFICIENCY" BILL.

Of this Debate, which has in the Senate been conducted with distinguished ability on both sides, we propose to publish so much as will give to our readers an impartial view of the argument, so far as the general Administration of the Governsion. Pursuing this intention, we present to our readers to-day the Speeches of Mr. Senator Hun. the cause of the sudden and quite unexpected re-TER, of Virginia, and of Mr. Senator Gwin, of Cali- tirement of Mr. Donelson from the Editorial Chair fornia. We shall follow this up by publishing, in of the "Union" newspaper is reflected by the New our next paper the able reply of Mr. PEARCE, of York "Journal of Commerce" in the following Maryland, in to both gentler

On this, as on all subjects of material consequence, we shall aim-without surrendering our columns entirely, during the sessions of Congress, to the publication of such masses of the reported debate in each House as would effectively exclude all other reading matter from our columns -to publish so much of it at least as will make our readers acquainted with the merits of the questions debated. On the other hand, we have published almost nothing of the debate upon the Printing question, because so much of it as was not wholly foreign to the subject would have afforded little interest or instruction to readers generally.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th instant says : "Senor LABRAINZAR, the new Minister from Mexico to the United States, embarked at Vera ' Cruz for Mobile on the 15th ultimo. He had instructions in regard to a complete settlement of the * Tehuantepec difficulty, of which fact Mr. LETCHER was informed by the Government in reply to a very energetic note from him."

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have received such assistance from the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria, and from the Banks of the District, as to be in a condition to commence (and, it is believed, to earry through) the repairs to the Canal rendered necessary by the ravages of the late freshet. Georgetown has advanced \$30,000, Alexandria \$25,000, and the remainder has been made by

The Chief Engineer feels assured that the amount of \$80,000, nor the time mentioned for the completion of the repairs, (viz. the 1st of July next,) will be are terribly sprained and swollen." exceeded. He thinks that the damage done is not really so bad as that of 1847, and that when reit was before the flood.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION. - Private letters from New Orleans, from an authority likely to be well informed, intimate that the rumors in some of the Southern papers relative to another Expedition for the Invasion of Cuba are by no means without foundation. The "Lone Star Association," the avowed mission of which is, in the cant phrase of the day, to "extend the area of freedom," are said to be industriously at work, and arranging their plans, so as to avoid the disasters encountered by previous expeditions to Cuba, and with a view of making the success of the next invasion a matter beyond doubt. Affiliated societies are known to exist in other States, and it is believed that the amount of funds in their hands raised by voluntary contribution is considerable.- N. P. Express

In New Hampshire the mountains are still covered with mow, and even at the Mountain House, on the Catskill. the show, on the 28th ultimo, was three feet deep.

THE CANAL LOAN OF NEW YORK PRONOUNCED NO

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York ing at Albany, on Tuesday gave a unan on against the Constitutionality of the law for the completion of the State Canals. The order of the Supreme Court, granting a mandamus to compet the Auditor to pay for work done under the law, appropriate resolutions for the consideration of the was reversed; and that of the Court in Orange county declaring the law unconstitutional, was evening, when, on re-assembling, the committee re-

This is regarded as one of the most important de-cisions ever pronounced in that State, and will have a very marted effect upon both public and private

interests. The Express says of it in the worstoredictions in regard to this measure have been verified, and the Court of Appeals have pronounced the loan of the Lagislature unconstitutional. Cangl con-tracts, lettings, jobs, political bargains, the evil and the good, the work and the workers, all go by the board. We would have been glad to save the canal to have seen the would have been glat to says the canal; to have seen the loan enforced and the work presented speedily, economically, and satisfactoril. We thought—relying upon such opinions as those given by leading counsel of both parties—that there was authority for such an act; but the Judges have upset all such calculations, and overruled all legislative action. The effect will be, even if no worse, and bill of costs to the State, and a paying of damages hareafter for work begun, which, in amount, have been foreshadowed in past transactions of the State for broken contracts. As certificates have been tasked by State law. contracts. As certificates have been issued by State law contracts. As certificates have been issued by State law, by like authority they must be redesined, for it will not do for the Legislature to regulate its own acts. The enlargement of the canal aught not and must not be stopped longer than is necessary to obtain power from the people to complete it. In every respect the decision is a most interest in a state of the land, and we think a like the law of the land, and we think a like the desired object.

The Albany Argus admits the preparation of a cir-cular ready for mailing as soon as the decision of the Court on the Canal question should be made known,

of An extra session a the passage of a law to be submitted to the people for the borrowing of six millions; to be applied exclusively to the unlargement of the Eric Canala. One set of enlarged locks to be completed, first, and then such other work as shall be necessary to enlarge the capacity of the boats; the residue of the work to be done at such time as the canal, board shall determine to be for the

the season of the State of the

whenever the Constitution is so amended as to create a sinking fund to pay off the debt.

This reveals the whole motive unworthy enough of the Democratic opposition to the cannel bill. The words printed in italies show that the real object has been to put the patronage into the hands of the Democratic party.

[New York Commercial Advertiser,

The subjoined announcement appeared on Wedne day in the Washington Union. We should do injustice o our personal feelings, as well as to the honorabl character of a political adversary, if we were to withhold the expression of our regret at the retirement of Major DoneLson from the Editorial chair. The party of which the Union has been the recognised organ could hardly find a more able or efficient con fuctor, we should think, or his adversaries a more courteous, yet at the same time more unfinching,

Perceiving that there are obstacles to the harmony Perceiving that there are obstacles to the harmony of the Democratic party, growing in some degree out of alleged differences of opinion respecting the political views which have been maintained by the Washington Union under the editorship of the undersigned, he feels it his duty to do what he can, consistently and properly, to remove them. He has therefore determined to transfer his entire interest in the establishment to his partner, Gen. Armstrong, and to retire from the editorial chair to his private pursuits in Tennessee.

In taking leave of the subscribers to the Washington Union, the undersigned only uses the occasion to assure them that whas endeavored faithfully to maintain the old and see principles of the Democratic party, which he trusts are destined to survive the occasional interruptions of their just influence, arising from the differences among individuals, or from the more dangerous conflicts of sectional prejudice.

The only light which has reached our mind as to commentary :

FROM THE "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" OF THURSDAY The Washington Union of the 12th instant con tains the following, which we interpret to mean that the wire-pullers of the Democratic party have judged it expedient to blink the Compromise and all other questions not belonging to the old platform of Democratic pelitics. [Here follows Major Donelson's letter of withdrawal as above.]

The same sheet contains also an editorial which goes to confirm the interpretation we have put upon

goes to confirm the interpretation we have put upon the movement. Say the editors, "As the period for the assemblage of the delegates to Baltimore ap-proaches, we see more clearly the wisdom of those counsels which have recommended the oblivious of past differences and the restoration of the harmony and concord which have always prevailed when the true principles of the party were in issue, and were not obscured by sectional and personal influences." Per contra, the "Union" expresses the highest satisfaction at the election of Mr. Toucky to the

Inited States Senate from Connecticut, and adds: United States Senate from Connecticut, and adds:

"He will come to the Senate as the known friend of the Compromise in all its parts, the steady opposer of the so-called Wilmot Proviso, and the fearless defender of the constitutional rights of the South. He stands upon the same national platform with his colleagues in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Seymour and Ingersoll; and his recent election to the Senate endorses the true Democratic ground taken by his younger colleague, Mr. Ingersoll, in his recent elequent speech delivered in the House of Representatives, to which we have before referred, which gratified every true Democrat in that body, and which, we perceive, has elicited the encomiums of the Democratic press from all quarters of the Union."

A despatch was received here yesterday from Marshfield which says: "Mr. WERSTER has had a wonderful escape, (in being thrown from his carriage,) but received no serious injury. His hands and arms

The City Councils and People of RICHMOND well as the newspapers generally in that vicinity, paired the Canal will be worth \$40,000 more than very justly condemn the late indignity offered to Governor Johnson by an inconsiderate Mob. on account of his having exercised the power, with which he is vested by law, of commuting the punishment of a criminal who was under sentence of death for murder. The Petersburg Intelligencer in concluding an article in reprobation of such rabble excesses, by which it considers the whole State dishonored, thus boldly defines its position on the subject:

We are known to be politically opposed to the Governor, but this shall not prevent us from rebuking, in the most unqualified terms, the unwarrantable and unpardonable outrage with which he has been visited. We will never hesitate to sustain any officer, whatever may be his political opinions, against the assaults or inmilts of a mob, for the exercise by him of a power with which he is clothed by an existing law. In so doing, we are not only showing respect for the laws, but a regard for the dearest rights and interests of every man, woman, and child in the Commonwealth."

Thirty-six cars, laden with emigrants, arrived at Buf- oaths, and give such bonds, as are now required, by the Rochester road, in a single train, on Monday last. their duties and powers remaining unchanged.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPL

The Whig State Convention of Mississippi as ubled at Jackson, in that State, on Monday, the 8d histant, and was organized by selecting A. B. Bradent as President, and several Vice President and Secretaries.

ported the following : steer tant

ervice, as a blow nimed at the peace of the country and he integrity of the Union.

4. That Millard Fillmork, the approver of the Composition of the Union, is, before all others, our rest choice as a candidate for the Presidency. He has seen tried, and is well approved for ability and entire cool faith as Executive head of the Union; for wisdom in he administration of national affairs in times of excitements and difficulties; for zeal in the maintenance of the upremacy of the Composition of the States, and for all interested singleness of purpose, and a broad, conservative national spirit, worthy the earlier days of the Republic.

5. That the Whigs of Mississippi will support no man is a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency who as not stood by, and does not stand by, the compromise, ut and out, and "regard it and stand by it with unalterble determination as a final settlement and adjustment f the measures involved in ft."

6. That John J. Chittenben, of Kentucky, is the first hoice of the Whigs of Mississippi for the office of Vice resident.

President.

7. That the Government of the Union was instituted to secure to the citizens the blessings of liberty, the fruits of industry and peace, and not for the distribution of spoils to political partisans; and we desire an economical Administration, wisely conducted under the Constitution, to promote home interests instead of foreign interests, and accomplish great national purposes for the common good of the Union.

8. That the wise maxims of Washington respecting the foreign policy of this country, which has been practically illustrated in the Administration of President Fillmors ought ever to guide the Federal Government in its intercourse with foreign nations.

9. That whilst we are opposed, as to a tariff, to excessive duties, and, as to internal improvements, to lavid appropriations, we are content, by a judicious arrangement of duties necessary for an economical administration of the Government, to encourage our domestic industry and to provide in time of peace such improvements of our harbors and principal rivers as may be necessary to as sure our strength within and secure our safety without.

10. That twenty-one delegates be appointed to represent the Whigs of Mississippi in the approaching Whig National Baltimore Convention, in accordance with the views and principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

11. That a Whig Executive Committee, consisting seven members, be appointed by the President to fill va-cancies in the electoral ticket, and for all other necessar; purposes connected with the action of the Whig party in Mississippi.

These resolutions having been taken up serioting each was unanimously adopted.

Mr. HILLYER then submitted the following, which

was also unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Convention cannot separate withou paying its tribute of deep respect, attachment, and veneration to the grent Statesman whom Kentucky claims, but whom the Union owns; to him to whom, in the whole instery of our party, every Whig who has ever turned in the hour of danger as one ready and able to come to the rese otio acts, of self-service, and of deep devotion to a cun-try which but begins to bonor him as he deserves who it findsthatit has soon to lose its most precious jewel! Hinry Clay, to whose personal glory the Presidency itself could have lent no additional lastre; to whose stature effice could not have added a cabit, nor a single laurel to the implet of glory that encircles his brow! And while this onvention assure HENRY CLAY that their deep sympa-

The Jackson "Fing of the Union" remarks that "the confidence, respect, and devoted attachment entertained by the Whigs of Mississippi for the honored, the patriarchal patriot of the nation, was never more strikingly and touchingly evinced than upon the adoption of this resolution."

Presidential ELECTORS for the State were denated and Delegates appointed to the Whig National Convention, and at about midnight the Convention adjourned, after a brief but remarkably harmonious

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION .- A Democratic Convention was held at Iowa City on the 29th ultimo for the nomination of candidates for the State election. They also appointed four delegates to the Baltimore National Convention, and nominated four candidates for Electors of President and Vice President. It is stated that the delegates to the Demo-cratic National Convention are in favor of Mr. Cass.

The State of Ouro recently, or rather about a year since, tried the experiment of relaxing the usury laws so far as to legalize contracts as high as ten per cent. The effect in Cincinnati, where money has continued unusually scarce, and regular banking facilities inadequate to the trade of the city, has been to fix ten per cent. as the minimum interest for money, few persons being disposed to take less. Upward from this price money has fluctuated between 12 and 24 per cent. The Atlas thus records the

"It has been thought that this raising the price of money by legislation would introduce a vast amount of foreign capital, and Cincinnati would be the grand reservoir into which every pocket would be emptied. Indeed, some of the brokers and legislators seemed to think this would be the El Dorado where all golden streams would centre. But certainly the good people of Cincinnati have not been deluged with money yet, under this new financial system."

There are few questions of the day upon which opinions differ more widely than the usury laws. The tendency of the enlarged commercial spirit of the age is to their entire abrogation: yet the case of Cincinnati, less than two days' travel from New York, where money rates at four and five per cent., would seem to throw a serious doubt on the policy of removing all legal restriction.

[New York Times ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

On Thursday, the 27th of the present month, the State lection will be held in Virginia under the new constitu-The Judges for the Court of Appeals and the Circuit Judges will be elected on the same day as the County ers. An entire ticket will contain thirteen names. The Judges for the Court of Appeals will be elected for twelve ears, the Circuit Judges for eight years, and their term office to commence on the 1st of July next. The term of February next, and that of the other officers elected on the 1st of July. The clerks of both courts and surveyors hold office for aix years; Attorneys for the Commonwealth, Justices, and Overseers of the Poor, hold for four years; Sheriffs, Commissioners of the Revenue, and Constables hold for two years. All officers will take such oaths, and give such bonds, as are now required by law, THE WHIG SPIRIT OF THE NORTH.

We cannot (says the Baltimore Patriot) too much which the spirit which is evinced by leading Whig papers in the Eastern States upon the great question that now disturbs the harmony of both the great parties, and the decision of which, it is now clear, is to determine the success of the Whig party at the next election for President. We quote from the Albany Register what it says, that the Whigs of the Southern States may know how the question is regarded by that paper. The Register says:

It is settled that the Compromise Measures will be regarded as an ultimatum on the part of the South. The Whig party of the North can accomplish nothing by opposing them, acept their own certain disruption and overthrow. Such a result will throw the control of the country into the Whis principles should prevail in the land, with the Comprovise Measures in full force, than that they should be provided, with the same result as to the latter? If the Whig party is defeated, we have Democratic rule and the Funitive Slave Law. We so for the assessment of the latter of the latter. Barbour, resigned. Fufitive Slave Law. We go for the success of Whig princines and measures as the most important object to be obtained, leaving other matters of controversy where the

These are words of wisdom, and they will not be bet, we may be sure, in their effect on all good Whigs who read them, and who desire the success of the party for the good of the country, and not for

a mere personal advantage.

In this connexion, the following remarks of the Boston Advertiser—a paper whose carnest and unfaltering support of Whig national principles demands for it the confidence of the people—are to the point :

the Whigs of the Union approve or disapprove the measures of the administration of President Fillmore; and especially the spirit in which he has treated every thing reincing to the subject of slavery. If they approve these relating to the subject of slavery. If they approve these measures, the subject of slavery. If they approve these measures, the subject of slavery a distinct disavowal or a slager or desire to disturb those measures, which the President has repeatedly declared he regarded as a final settlement of the agriculturg questions which placed the country in such jeopardy two years ago. If they do not, they are not in fact friends of the present Administration, and by that test cannot be re-garded as belonging to the Whig party, or complain of being held to the test now proposed. If they refuse the test, they deny themselves to be Whigs in the national sense of the term. This is the reason, and it is a very good one, why the Whigs of the South desire an explici declaration of the principles by which their associates in the party are bound, and that the ground on which they

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW JERSEY. The following Resolutions were adopted on Thursday last by the Democratic State Convention of New

Jersey, as reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, the fourth one having been first amended so as to compliment also the Democratic nembers in the House of Representatives from New

1. Resolved, That the Democratic party of this State adhere to the principles of the Republican party, as promulgated by the National Convention held at the city of Bal-

tion of Northern rights and interests, insisting on the whole instrument, and nothing less, as necessary to the union, the peace, the welfare, and the happiness of the Republic.

called the Compromise, being essentially necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, have

effect to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, have our hearty and lasting concurrence.

4. Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the integrity, the capacity, and the statesmanship of Hon. Robert F. Stockton, Senator from this State; that his career in the service of the nation has been distinguished with deeds of chivalrous daring and gallant exploits which have redounded to the glory and promoted the greatness of the apparence.

5. Resolved, That, while the Democracy of New Jerse, hereby pledge their united and earnest support to the no minee for President of the next Democratic National Con vention to be held at Baltimore, at the same time they hereby declare that their first choice for that distinguished

EDUCATION IN AFRICA .- The Trustees of Dona tions for Education in Liberia, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, March 19, 1850, wish as soon as practicable to organize a College in that Republic, and open it for the reception of students. In order to do this they solicit contributions to a thies crowd around his person, their ferrent prayers go up to the God of their country that he will yet long spare to meet the limited expenses of the college in its that life, the continued existence of which seems almost inciniont extends the continued existence of which seems almost inciniont extends the continued existence of which seems almost inciniont extends the continued existence of which seems almost incinion the continued existence of which will be sufficient to meet the limited expenses of the college in its to meet the limited expenses of the college in its incipient state before it can support itself. For this purpose fifty thousand dollars will be sufficient; and valuable beginnings may be made even with twenty-five or thirty thousand. The trustees do not intend to employ travelling agents to solicit benefac-tions, but will be happy to receive and acknowledge donations from any quarter, wherever there is a de-sire to render Africa an attractive home to the colored race, and to impart to that central continent the blessings of christianity, learning, and civilization; and they ask that whatever is given be remitted by mail or otherwise to the Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, Treasurer, at Boston.

COAST OF APRICA.-A letter from Cape Coast Castle, dated March 1, states as follows : The blockade of the Leeward Coast has been raised

n five or six places, in consequence of some kind of treaty having been signed, but affairs are in a very unsettled

ther with Hutton's factory. After the fire there were discovered in the ruins of the town the charred remains of 150 slaves, who had been unable to escape, owing to their being chained together by the neck. It is supposed they were collected together ready for chipping. The town of Dahomey, where the King of that country resides, is also

THE PLURALITY LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS .-The bill which passed the Senate of Massachusetts some days ago to repeal the plurality law of Massa-chuectts, so far as it relates to Presidential Electors, was rejected in the House of Representatives of the State on Tuesday. This was a scheme of the Coalitionists, by which they hoped to deprive the People of the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and to devolve that duty on the Legislature—that is, upon the Coalitionists themselves, as no other Legislature will be chosen until after the Presidential election is over. They deserved defeat.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON .- Twenty-six gentle men of the city of New York have subscribed five hundred dollars each towards the purchase of a bronze equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, to be exe-Messrs. H. GREENOUGH and H. K. BROWN and to be placed at the junction of Broadway and Fourth avenue, southeast corner of Union Place.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR .- A Telegraphic despatch received last night from Charleston states that Governor MEANS has appointed Mr. W. F. DESAUSSURE as Senator from South Carolina, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. RHETT.

By an arrangement between the Orange and Alexandria and the Manasas Gap Railroad Companies, the freight ficial to town and country .- Alexandria Gazette,

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. and with the advice and consent of the Senate

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY MUNRO, of New York, at Aspinwall, in

e Republic of New Grenada. WILLIAM WALTER, at Carrara, in Modena. Spirition Ladice, at Port Mahon, in the Island

JOHN HOWARD, for the port of Denin, in Spain.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS HENRIQUES, at Melbourne,

JUDAH SOLOMON LEARY, for Tetuan, in the Emoire of Morocco. MESHOD ABECASIS, for Larache and Arzila, in

the Empire of Morocco. MANUEL BARCENA, at Vigo, in Spain. FRANCIS B. OGDEN, at Manchester, England.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

By advices from Galveston to the 30th ultimo we learn that the first direct shipments of cotton from that port to Europe had just taken place. The barque Milford, with 1,300 bales, had cleared for Cowes; and the ship Wharton was loading for Havre.

Gen. Garland, Col. May, Col. Chapman, Maj. Morrison nd Maj. Sibley had gone to attend a court-martial, to be convened at Ringgold Barracks on the first of May. Col. Munford, Capt. Newton, and Lieut. Denman, who left San Antonio recently, en route for Ringgold Barracks, were fired upon by a party of Indians. No injury was sustained. Lieut. Col. Johnson, chief of the United States

Topographical Engineers, had returned to San Antonio. A riot had occurred at Fort Merrill, between several gamblers and United States soldiers, in which two of the

atter were killed. Jesse Stem, Special Indian Agent, has been occupied for the past two months in holding a council with the Ca-manches and various other Indian tribes in the upper country, near Fort Graham, Texas. It is said that th ouncil was very generally attended. All the head Cananche chiefs were present, and among them the great war chief Eagle, who has never before been known to attend a council of peace with the officers of our Government, and has rarely ever visited the white settlements, except for the purpose of rapine and plunder.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Rio Bravo of the 28th ultimo contains the following account of some exciting events at Rio Grande city, furnished by a party of gentlemen who had arrived the

previous evening from that place:

"Mr. Patton, a gentleman from Brasos, Texas, formerly of Missouri, started from Rio Grande city for the purpose of overtaking some stock, which was being driven into the interior, and stopped to sleep at a noted camping ground, called 'The Wells.' Here were encamped two Mexicans and a boy. When Mr. P. was asleep he was set upon and his brains beat out by these fellows for the sake of his money and effects. Information to this effect having been given by the boy, a party of citizens started out in pursuit, and one of the fellows was taken. After a regular trial he was hung by the citizens of Rio Grande city, in presence of the whole people—all concurring. Just before his execution he made other confessions, in consequence of which a party started from Roma, crossed the river, and returned with the other fellow who had assisted at the murder of Mr. Patten. After the same formalities had been extended to him, he was also hung at that place. But the work was not yet naished—justice was to be administered to others. A party started out, and near the scene of the murder charged upon and killed six more of the villains, who have been in the habit for a long time of committing similar depredations in the vicinity."

Roma, in all probability has been murdered by the same gang of robbers, or one of its various ramifications. He left Rio Grande city, about sixteen days previous, for Brownsville, and had not since been heard of.

"If things go on at this rate," says the Rio Bravo, "not a Mexican, in a short time, will be suffered to live upon this side of the Rio Grande. A letter from Rio Grande city says that the murderers who were taken confessed that a party, to which they belonged, was organized on the other side of the river, for the expres purpose of murdering Americans on this side and that a large numericans are this side and that a large numericans of the side o ber of the gang are still on this side.

Another Mexican outrage is recorded as having occurred on the night of the 28d ultimo, when the house of Mr. A. V. Edmondson, situated on the Rio Grande, about forty miles above Brownsville, was attacked, while the inmates. including Mr. Edmondson and two or three other persons, wern totally unconscious of any danger. Having their firearms in readiness, however, they were enabled to repulse their assailants. Some of these outrages, it is fear-ed, is the result of embittered feelings engendered by the

The mail-rider from Brownsville has been killed by Indians about twenty miles from Laredo.

The post of Assistant United States Treasurer at New fork, recently conferred on the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, has only a salary of \$4,000 per annum, whilst the incument has to give security to the amount of \$400,000. The New York Courier says, in reference to the case of Mr. Bradish, that "sureties were obtained of the highest respectability; gentlemen, each of whom, in less than an hour's notice, could pay the amount of responsibility incurred;" but remarks with evident force and truth to the extent of the security required, and to the responsible duties of an officer who undertakes to keep safely and pay out legally millions of money.

ARREST OF RUNAWAYS .- On Friday last a loving couple, who recently eloped from Brighton, England, were arrested in New York. Their names are Dr. ANDREW PLUM-MER, and Miss EMMA PATISON, (aged 19 years,) who, since their arrival in the Niagara, have been sojourning at the Irving House. It seems that the Dr. brought with him some \$10,000 in gold, belonging to Col. Howard, of the British army, which be obtained by proving himself a false friend. The circumstances leading to this romantic affair were divulged by Col. Howard, who followed after the runaway couple and reached this port in the steamer Europa. There was no way to hold this abscending person criminally, and the Colonel procured civil processes, which were executed by the Sheriff, and Dr. P. was locked up in the Eldridge street prison.-N. Y. Star.

RHODE ISLAND .- The General Assembly adjourned Friday evening, after a session of four days. The usual officers elected by the body were chosen, the Whig candidates being elected in all cases, generally by nine ma

The principal act of the session was that known as the Maine Liquor Law, which is to go into effect on the third Monday of July. The law was passed very rapidly through both Houses. Its friends favored a more deliberate consideration, but the Democrats, smarting under the defen which they attributed to their policy on this subject, pushed it forward as rapidly as possible. THE "SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH."—We have received the

first number of the new Ghost paper, which we announced some time since was to be shadowed forth in New York. It professes to be the organ of the Rochester Rappers and other invisible agencies, but the editor, Mr. PARTRIDGE, seems to be a man of flesh and blood. It is filled with articles concerning "the Spiritual Phenomena." the Ordeal of Science and Scepticism." "the Modern Wonder," "Lives of the Seers," "Manifestations in Boston," "Latest news from the Regions Rapological," "Messages from an Arabian Prophet," and other such of office of Commissioners of the Revenue begins on the ist trains of the latter will hereafter run on the road of the stuff, well adapted to the perusal of the inmates of a former, from the junction of the two roads to Alexandria. lunatic asylum, but wholly unpalatable for those who On Wednesday a train of frieght cars from the Plains breathe the atmosphere of truth, reason, and common brought to Alexandria some three hundred barrels of sense. The communications it publishes, purporting to four, and the same amount was received from the same | come from the land of spirits, is a blasphemy, predicated place on Tuesday. Every day's experience will show that upon an imposition such as will only be seriously receivthe links of communication connecting this town with the ad where ignorance has usurped the place of intelligence, adjacent counties in Virginia are to be mutually bene- and credulity the most ordinary prerogatives of common sense.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Telegraph reports some further late intelli gence from Europe.

On the 26th ultimo the Derby Ministry obtained an unexpected victory in the British House of Commons, when the militia bill was carried by a majority of 150 votes.

The Tribunal of the Seine has decided against Louis Napoleon on the question of the confiscation of the Orleans property. This decision was regarded as the first stand against the tyranny of Napoleon, and caused a decline of half per cent. on the Bourse The tribunal has declared itself competent to decide upon all questions of property.

The whole of M. Kossuth's relatives, seventeen in number, were to be permitted to leave Austria on the first of May.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

We make the following extracts from a letter in the St. Louis Republican, which the Editor of that paper states to be from a reliable and intelli-

of that paper states to be from a reliable and intelligent source:

Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 16.

For the last ten days we have heard of no Indian depredations. During the month of February they were many. A mail party below El Paso was killed; the mail between El Paso and Sants Fe attacked in the Jornado; a train of wagons cut off, and wagons and goods burnt, (belonging to Constants, a Mexican,) between Fort Fillmore and Fort Webster; a fight between the troops (or part) at Fort Webster copper mines and Apaches, in which the troops had two sergeants killed, and had to retire to the fort, and some cattle run off along the river, and a Mexican or so killed, was about all the Indian news. Col. Sumner dispatched a force under Major Howe for a scout of thirty days after the Indians, but nothing has been heard from them yet. The Colonel's arrangement was rather a singular one. The force sent was a mixed one of infantry and dragoons, and lineally Major Howe ranked the others, but the moment the force marched beyond the limits of Fort Conrad there were three brevet commissions of higher date than his. Major Shepherd (brevet) was captain of an infantry company, and refused to obey Major Howe, as he ranked him on his brevet commission. Major Blake had the highest or oldest brevet commission, and ranked them all. Major Grier came next, all superior in rank to Major Howe, lut in the line his inferiors. Col. Sumner, anticipating some, rouble of this kind, sends to Major Howe sealed orders of arrest for each or all of these officers, to be used if they refused to obey him. Major Shepherd being the only one, was ordered to report himself immediately to head-quarters under arrest; and the others, finding the state of affairs as they were, submitted to the command of Major Howe. Here we see the fallacy of the present arrangement of brevetrank. If the two other officers had contended for that which was really their right by law, the whole expection would have been broken up, and the Indians, said to number from one hundre

There are no troops in condition to pursue the Indians, and what the result will be there is no telling; for, with the force it is said they have, they can run off all the stock and kill off all travellers with perfect impunity. Things are worse than ever, even under the Mexican Govern-

MARCH 22.—I learn that orders were sent to Lass Luries yesterday for Capt. Ewell's company of dragoons to proceed to attack the Indians, now making ravages on the towns below; he can, possibly, with a company of sixty men, mount about twenty. I was also informed that Col. S. had issued orders to furnish the Mexicans below with arms and ammunition to defend themselves, thereby virtually acknowledging that he cannot, with the force at his command, protect them. I would not be surprised at any moment to see the Indians around or in the town of Albuquerous.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN

here, and now that all interruption on the route by snow and severity of cold has passed, we may look for regularity and precision. The news brought by it is not of much importance. Every thing seems to be quiet in the Valley, and the difficulties so much apprehended in the fall have all disappeared. The anxiety of the Mormons to be considered orderly citizens of the United States is every day more apparent, and, now that hopes of gain are held out in the transitu of so many emigrants to California, we can perceive a manifest desire to be kind and generous. It will avail little, however, as the majority of those going out prefer the upper route, thinking it th

Speaking of emigrants, the number passing out from and through here [Independence] has exceeded all the calculations we have ever made. Our streets have been crowded day after day with vehicles of every description, and people of all classes and conditions are seen moving along. The mass of them are now passing out, and the road from here to Little Blue river is lined with wagons. A short distance beyond that point the first companies were met by the mail party. The grass is reported on both routes to be very short, but now the pleasant weather we have will bring it rapidly forward. A more backward spring I have not known for many years. The cold the past month has destroyed what little prospect we had that the amount of remuneration is entirely inadequate for fruit, such as peaches and cherries; the apples, I think, are yet uninjured.

The Supreme Court of New York has granted new trials in the cases of Sullivan and Clark, under sentence of death, the former for a murder in Cliff street, and the latter for that of Gillespie, the policeman. The Judge on the trials charged :

"That if the Jury believe the killing was produced by the prisoner with an intention to take life, though that intention was formed at the instant of striking the fatal blow, it was murder."

Opinions were given by Judges MITCHELL and ROOSE-VELT, and concurred in by Judge EDWARDS, against this charging, and new trials, as before stated, granted in both

Judge ROOSEVELT in his decision made the following

remarks:

"How can it be said, without shocking all our notions of speech, whether common or cultivated, that an intention to kill, formed at the moment of striking the fatal blow, is the same as a premeditated design to commit the crime of murder? The present law of homicide, it must be remembered, is in this State a written and a recent code. It was composed by men selected to give utterance to the more humane spirit of the age, and in language adapted to the general understanding of those whose conduct it was to regulate. This consideration, therefore, must furnish the rule of its interpretation. It therefore seems to be impossible that the Legislature, in treating the subjects of homicide, intended to place sudden impulse upon the same footing as deliberate malice."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Great Britain.

New York, May 14.—The steamer Great Britain arrived here from Liverpool this morning, having made the voyage in thirteen days. She brings no news.

Baltimore Market. BALTIMORE, MAY 14 .- Business is rather quiet. has further declined. Sales of 1,500 bbls. Howard street brands at \$4.12\frac{1}{2}, a further decline of 12\frac{1}{2} cents per bbl. City millers are willing to sell at \$4.25, but find no purchasers. Rye flour \$3.75. Corn meal \$3.12\frac{1}{2}. The receipts of flour have increased. The week's inspections are over 20,000 bbls. Grain scarce. Red wheat 98 a 102; white do. 100 a 104. White and yellow corn 57 a 58. Oats 38 a 43. Rye 65. Seeds dull. Provisions unchanged. Sales during the week of 5.000 bags Rio Coffee at 9\frac{1}{2} a \frac{9}{2}. Sales during the week of 5,000 bags Rio Coffee at 91 a 91.
Wool dull at 16 a 18 for unwashed, and washed do 26 a
28. Fish remain very scarce for the season, sales of shad
at \$10 a 10.50; herrings \$4.87 a \$5 per bbl. It is believed the supply of fish this season will fall very much
short. The Tobacco market is dull, though holders are firm, whilst buyers are not disposed to meet them. The sales have only been in small lots to supply immediate wants at last week's prices. The week's inspections are a little over 500 hhds. If any thing prices are tending in